

**7908. Misbranding of Knorr's Hien Fong Essence. U. S. \* \* \* v. 306 Bottles of Knorr's Hien Fong Essence. (F. & D. No. 12094. I. S. No. 9241-r. S. No. C-1746.)**

On February 14, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 306 bottles of Knorr's Hien Fong Essence, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Knorr Medical Co., Detroit, Mich., on or about October 13 and December 23, 1919, and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of volatile oils of mint and lavender, with alcohol and water and a small amount of ether.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in that the statements on the wrapper enclosing, on the bottle containing, and in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, to wit, (wrapper) "Cholera Morbus, Indigestion, and Sore Throat and as a prophylactic in suspected cases of Croup and Diphtheria," (bottle) "Cholera Morbus, Indigestion, Summer Complaint, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Grippe, Tonsilitis, Sore Throat. In case of Diphtheria and Croup, these drops may be used to advantage as a gargle in connection with the regular prescribed treatment," (circular) "Asthma, Grippe, In Inflammation and weakness of the eyes, Dullness of Ears, Catarrh, and Hayfever. In suspected Diphtheria and Croup the Essence will be valuable as a prophylactic treatment, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, and Summer Complaint," were false and fraudulent.

On May 20, 1920, Oscar Gotsch, claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to the claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7909. Misbranding of Knoxit Injection. U. S. \* \* \* v. 100 Bottles, 13 Dozen Bottles, 66 Bottles, 72 Bottles, and 67 Bottles of Knoxit Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction (5 seizures). (F. & D. Nos. 10146, 10147, 10148, 10149. I. S. Nos. 5585-r, 5586-r, 5587-r, 5588-r, 5589-r. S. Nos. C-1190, C-1191, C-1192, C-1193.)**

On or about May 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 100 bottles, 13 dozen bottles, 66 bottles, 72 bottles, and 67 bottles of Knoxit Injection, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Tulsa, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 11, 1918, September 25, 1918, December 3, 1918, November 5, 1918, and April 11, 1918, by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of an aqueous solution containing essentially zinc acetate, hydrastis, and glycerin, perfumed with oil of rose.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof,

appearing on the labels and in the circulars accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, and cure for gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa or whites, catarrhal affections of the eye, nose, throat, genito-urinary organs, inflammation, hemorrhoids, ulcers, and gonorrhœa in women, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On June 25, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, default decrees of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7910. Misbranding of tomato paste. U. S. \* \* \* v. Alloway Packing Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$40.** (F. & D. No. 9358. I. S. Nos. 1216-p, 1323-p, 1335-p, 2161-p.)

On April 30, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Alloway Packing Co., a corporation, Alloway, N. J., alleging shipment by said company, under the name of George Roncoroni, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about October 4, 1917, November 8, 1917, and October 22, 1917, from the State of New Jersey into the State of Massachusetts, and on or about October 26, 1917, from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, of quantities of an article, labeled in part "Net Weight 4 Lbs. 12 Oz. Roncoroni Brand Conserva A Compound Paste," which was misbranded.

Examination of samples by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article was short weight.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Net Weight 4 Lbs. 12 Oz.," borne on the labels attached to the cans containing the article, regarding it, was false and misleading in that it represented that each of the cans contained 4 pounds 12 ounces net of the article, and for the reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the article contained 4 pounds 12 ounces net of the article, whereas, in truth and in fact, each of said cans did not contain 4 pounds 12 ounces net of the article, but did contain a less amount. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On May 26, 1919, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$40.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7911. Adulteration and misbranding of horse and mule molasses feed. U. S. \* \* \* v. Milam-Morgan Co. (Ltd.), a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10.** (F. & D. No. 8926. I. S. No. 15005-p.)

On May 28, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Milam-Morgan Co. (Ltd.), a corporation, New Orleans, La., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 25, 1917, from the State of Louisiana into the State of Alabama, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part " 'Better Horse and Mule Molasses Feed,' Manufactured by Milam-Morgan Co. Ltd., New Orleans, La.," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the presence of 19.13 per cent of crude fiber. Examination